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Glossary

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Annexe II: Status review

Sources

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Resources

Useful websites

Board for Refugee Integration in London
www.london.gov.uk/mayor/equalities/immigration/bril/index.jsp

CASCADE – A Network for London’s
 Second-Tier Information and
 Communication Workers
<http://www.lvsc.org.uk/Templates/information.asp?NodeID=92473>

Census 2001
www.statistics.gov.uk/census2001/census2001.asp

Comprehensive Spending Review (CSR)
 (1998) – with links to 2007 CSR and other
 spending reviews
http://www.hm-treasury.gov.uk/spending_review/spend_csr98/spend_csr98_index.cfm

Greater London Authority
www.london.gov.uk

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www.londonhealth.gov.uk/hinl.htm

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www.londonhealth.gov.uk/pdf/lhs/lhs2000.pdf

West London Economic Development
 Strategy summary: [http://server1.brent.gov.uk/wlaextranet.nsf/0/B7B13DD9AF85E29C80257160007CDBD9/\\$file/Executive%20Summary%20Printed%20Version%20Published%20.pdf](http://server1.brent.gov.uk/wlaextranet.nsf/0/B7B13DD9AF85E29C80257160007CDBD9/$file/Executive%20Summary%20Printed%20Version%20Published%20.pdf)

Acts of Parliament

All the Acts referred to in this report are
 published by the Stationery Office, London
 and can be accessed from the Office of
 Public Sector Information website,
www.opsi.gov.uk/acts.htm

Abbreviations

ALG	Association of London Government (re-named London Councils from 2006)	LC	London Councils (formerly Association of London Government)
APS	Annual Population Survey	LDC	London Development Centre
BAME	black, Asian and minority ethnic	LDA	London Development Agency
BCS	British Crime Survey	LHC	London Health Commission
BLF	Big Lottery Fund	LHO	London Health Observatory
BVR	Best value review	LSP	local strategic partnership
CEHR	Commission for Equality and Human Rights	LSS	Language Support Services
CSR	Comprehensive Spending Review	LVSC	London Voluntary Service Council
CRE	Commission for Racial Equality	LSVT	Large-Scale Voluntary Transfer
CSIP	Care Services Improvement Partnership	MPA	Metropolitan Police Authority
CSV	Community Service Volunteers	NO ₂	nitrogen dioxide
DAAT	drug and alcohol action team	ONS	Office for National Statistics
DCLG	Department of Communities and Local Government	PCT	primary care trust
DETR	Department of the Environment, Transport and the Regions	PM ₁₀	fine particles
DMAG	Data Management and Analysis Group	PRG	performance reward grant
DRE	Delivering Race Equality in Mental Health	PSA	public service agreement
DwFL	Diversity Works for London	QOF	Quality and Outcomes Framework
GLA	Greater London Authority	RDA	research and development agency
GOL	Government Office for London	RDPH	Regional Director of Public Health
HEA	Health equity audit	RPHG	Regional Public Health Group
HIA	health impact assessment	RSL	registered social landlord
HUDU	Healthy Urban Development Unit	SELPHNet	South East London Public Health Network
I&DeA	Improvement and Development Agency	SERTUC	South East Region Trades Union Congress
IHHD	Institute for Health and Human Development	SHA	strategic health authority
ILO	International Labour Organisation	SLEHP	Sustainable Local Economies for Health Project
IMD	Index of Multiple Deprivation	SME	small and medium-sized enterprise
IoP	Institute of Psychiatry	SOA	super output area
ISB	Invest to Save Budget	TOCU	Transport Operational Command Unit
KSI	killed or seriously injured	TUC	Trades Union Congress
LAA	local area agreement	UEL	University of East London
		WHO	World Health Organization

Glossary

Deprived neighbourhood

Local areas where the surveyor visually assessed whether any of the following problems apply:

- Over 10% of buildings are seriously defective
- the presence of serious problems related to any of the following: vacant sites or derelict buildings; vacant or boarded up buildings; litter, rubbish or dumping; vandalism; graffiti or scruffy buildings, gardens or landscaping; neglected buildings
- very poor visual quality of the local area.

(See ODPM, 2003, for further details.)

Disability

The loss or limitation of opportunities to take part in the normal life of the community on an equal level with others due to physical and social barriers (Barnes, 2001).

Diversity Works for London

Based within the London Development Agency, Diversity Works for London aims to improve business performance through good diversity management. The programme aims to reduce poverty in the capital by removing barriers and discrimination faced by working people and entrepreneurs on the basis of age, disability, faith, gender, race and sexuality, while at the same time enabling businesses to harness diversity to improve the economic performance of the capital.

Ethnic monitoring

Ethnic monitoring is the process you use to collect, store, and analyse data about people's ethnic backgrounds. You can use ethnic monitoring to:

- highlight possible inequalities

- investigate their underlying causes; and
- remove any unfairness or disadvantage.

In employment, monitoring lets you examine the ethnic make-up of your workforce and compare this with the data you are using as a benchmark. It also lets you analyse how your personnel practices and procedures affect different ethnic groups. In service delivery, monitoring can tell you which groups are using your services, and how satisfied they are with them. You can then consider ways of reaching under-represented groups and making sure that your services are relevant to their needs, and provided fairly. See <http://www.cre.gov.uk/gdpract/monitoring.html>

Ethnic profiling

Ethnicity profiling is an essential step in assessing the health care needs of populations defined by self-ascribed ethnicity or family origins. Only with this information are valuations of the specific morbidity, mortality and health care utilisation profiles of these patient populations possible. This information can be used at all levels, with Primary Care Trusts being best placed to use it. For more information visit www.nwpho.org.uk/reports/Ethnic%20HEALTH%20RE-lay.pdf

Index of Multiple Deprivation

is the name of a government index compiled using indicators covering a range of aspects of deprivation, and combined using statistical methods to create an index used to compare levels of multiple deprivation in small areas throughout England. The first IMD was produced in 2000, with a later version produced in 2004.

Local area agreement

A three-year agreement between central government and local areas to improve public service outcomes for local communities. LAAs have existed for two years, and the recent Local Government white paper (Stronger and Prosperous Communities) confirms their increasing importance. LAAs offer an opportunity to plan and deliver change to improve health and reduce health inequalities.

Local strategic partnership

Non-statutory, non-executive partnerships. They bring together the public, private and voluntary and community sectors to improve the delivery of public services at local authority and neighbourhood levels. LSPs are the main mechanisms through which the government aims to deliver its National Strategy Action Plan for Neighbourhood Renewal. Through targets in five main areas – crime, health, employment, education and housing – LSPs also aim to narrow the gap between areas and the rest of the country.

National Service Framework

An example of a database of interventions can be found at the National Service Framework for Children, Young People and Maternity Services:
www.childrensnscasestudies.dh.gov.uk/children/nsfcasestudies.nsf

Practice-based commissioning

Practice based commissioning is a government policy which devolves responsibility for commissioning services from primary care trusts to local GP practices.

Under practice-based commissioning, practices will be given a commissioning budget which they will have the

responsibility for using in order to provide services. This will involve:

- identifying patient needs
- designing effective and appropriate health service responses to those needs
- allocating resources against competing service priorities

Practice based commissioning transfers these responsibilities to primary care clinicians – effectively to local GP practices – with the PCT acting as their agent to procure services.

Primary care trust

Primary care trusts are NHS organisations which have been set up throughout the country to provide, plan and fund health services for their local people. PCTs are seen by the government as the very foundation of the NHS, eventually controlling three-quarters of the total NHS expenditure. Established in 2001, PCTs are unique to the NHS in that doctors, nurses and other health care staff are closely involved in running the trust and are the leading representatives responsible for developing, improving and securing appropriate services for their area. A prime responsibility for PCTs is to work with and consult the general public in order to allow them to influence and help develop the shape of services that are provided for them.

Quality and Outcomes Framework

The Quality and Outcomes Framework (QOF) rewards practices for the provision of quality care, and helps to fund further improvements in the delivery of clinical care. It measures practice achievement against a range of evidence-based clinical indicators, and against a range of indicators covering practice organisation and management.

Super output area (SOA)

Super output areas are geographical areas designed for the release of statistical information. They were created to give a stable geography over time, and to have populations of similar size across the whole country. A lower layer has a population of around 1,500 on average. See <http://www.neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk/dissemination/Info.do?page=SOAIntro.htm> for more detail.

- any health needs the person(s) may have
- social factors (such as whether proximity to support services, family or special schools)

The council has to continue to provide temporary accommodation until settled accommodation can be arranged. Rent and other charges e.g. cleaning services may apply and these may not all be covered by housing benefit.

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Sustainable Local Economies for Health Project (SLEHP)

This has explored what a healthy, sustainable local economy could look like, by identifying the aspects of employment that shape health, the factors that make a place more sustainable, and the connections between them. This evidence underpins a matrix-based tool to guide users through the links between health, sustainability and employment, and a strategic framework for joint planning and implementation.

Temporary accommodation

Councils have a duty to provide suitable temporary accommodation to homeless people that meet certain criteria. They can provide temporary accommodation in a range of different types of housing including bed and breakfast, bedsit, flat or place in a hostel. The council has to take a number of things into account when it decides whether the accommodation is suitable:

- how much rent can the person(s) afford to pay
- the condition of the accommodation
- whether it is the right size for the household
- location

Annexe I: Key informants, by agency

	LHC partner	Key informants
1	Transport for London	Jeannette Baartman, Group Sustainability Unit Manager, Helen Woolston, Environment and Climate Change Co-ordinator, Group HSE, Transport for London
2	NHS London	Ian Basnett, Assistant Director of Public Health, London Strategic Health Authority John Hamm, Public Health, NHS London
3	Greater London Authority	Helen Davies, Health Policy Manager
4	King's Fund	Karen Jochelson, research fellow Ruth Thorlby, research fellow
5	London Health Observatory	Bobbie Jacobson, Director
6	Government Office for London	Mary Scott, Head of Division, Health Inequalities Champion
7	Regional Public Health Group – London, Department of Health	Jazz Bhogal, Public Health Manager
8	London Assembly	None available in timeframe of review
9	London Councils (formerly ALG)	Mark Brangwyn, Head of Policy and Grants
10	TUC	Laurie Heselden, Regional Campaigns and Policy Officer
11	Commission for Race Equality	None available in timeframe of review
12	Southwark Council and PCT	Dr Jin Lim, Public Health Specialist
13	Metropolitan Police Authority	Richard Sumray, Chair
14	London Development Centre	Brendan McLoughlin, Programme Director
15	London First	David Peters, Vice President
16	University College London	Professor Sir Michael Marmot, Director, Department of Epidemiology and Public Health
17	London Voluntary Service Council	Alison Blackwood, Senior Policy Manager
18	London Health Link	Elizabeth Manero, Executive Officer
19	London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine	Dr Chris Bonell, Senior Lecturer in Social Science and Epidemiology, Public and Environmental Health Research Unit
20	London Development Agency	Tony Medawar, Interim Director of Strategy and Corporate Planning Aideen Silke, Health Strategy Manager

Annexe II: Status review

Note: Y completed; (Y) completed during interview; – not scheduled.

LHC partner	Priority level	Sector level	Key area	Functional role	Form	Interview	Hardcopy/ website document
Police	1	Regional	Cross-cutting	Directly implementing	(Y)	Y	Y
London Councils	1	Regional	Cross-cutting	Influencing through funding	(Y)	Y	Y
London Voluntary Service Council	1	Local	Cross-cutting	Influencing through funding	Y	Y	Y
London Assembly	1	Regional	Cross-cutting	Monitoring/ scrutinising/ advisory			Y
Greater London Authority	1	Regional	Cross-cutting	Monitoring/ scrutinising/ advisory	Y	Y	Y
Government Office for London	1	Regional	Cross-cutting	Monitoring/ scrutinising/ advisory	–	Y	
Commission for Racial Equality	(1)	Regional	Cross-cutting	Monitoring/ scrutinising/ advisory	–	–	–
Transport for London	1	Regional	Employment, skills, enterprise, transport	Directly implementing	Y	–	Y
London Development Agency	1	Regional	Employment, skills, enterprise, transport	Influencing through funding	Y	Y	Y
SERTUC	2	Regional	Employment, skills, enterprise, transport	Advocacy/ evidence	Y	–	
London First	2	Local	Employment, skills, enterprise, transport	Advocacy/ evidence	Y	Y	Y
King's Fund	1	Regional	Health	Advocacy/ evidence	Y	–	Y
London Health Observatory	1	Regional	Health	Advocacy/ evidence	Y	–	Y
Health Link	1		Health	Advocacy/ evidence	Y	Y	Y
Southwark PCT	1	Local	Health	Directly implementing	Y	Y	Y
London Development Centre	1	Local	Health	Directly implementing	Y	Y	Y
Regional Public Health Group	1	Regional	Health	Monitoring/ scrutinising/ advisory	Y	–	Y
NHS London	1	Regional	Health	Monitoring/ scrutinising/ advisory	Y	Y	Y
UCL	2		Research	Advocacy/ evidence	Y	Y	Y
London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine	1		Research	Advocacy/ evidence	Y	Y	Y

Who commissioned and funded the report?

This report is brought together and published by the London Health Commission. It presents work developed by the Greater London Authority and the London Health Observatory.

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London Health Commission

The LHC is a high-level partnership that works to reduce health inequalities in the capital, and to improve the health and wellbeing of all Londoners through co-ordinated action on the wider determinants of health. We are influencing policy-makers and practitioners, supporting local action, and driving priorities through joint programmes of work.

www.londonshealth.gov.uk

Greater London Authority

The GLA has a general duty to promote the health of Londoners in exercising its powers. It is committed to tackling the inequalities in health that exist across London. A report on the health of Londoners is part of the GLA business plan, best value plan and work programme. Much of the work is undertaken in partnership with other organisations. The changes proposed in the Greater London Authority Bill include proposals for an additional duty to promote a reduction in health inequalities, and for the Mayor to develop and lead a pan-London health inequalities strategy. The Bill is expected to receive Royal Assent in 2007.

www.london.gov.uk

London Health Observatory

The LHO was set up in 2001, following the government white paper *Saving Lives: Our Healthier Nation (DOH, 1999)* and is key to developing the activities of the LHC. The LHO brings together the information and know-how needed to analyse and research health in the capital, it also has a role to help all those working to improve health and health-related information. The LHO is part of a national network of public health observatories, and has the lead role on health inequalities, social exclusion and regeneration.

www.lho.org.uk

London First engages the business community in promoting and improving London, using the energy and skills of business leaders to shape and secure the capital's future.

Tel: 020 7665 1500
www.london-first.co.uk

London Development Agency (LDA) is responsible for building a thriving economy for London's communities and businesses. It delivers the Mayor's vision for London to be a sustainable world city.

Tel: 020 7680 2000
www.lda.gov.uk

Transport for London (TfL) implements the Mayor's Transport Strategy and manages the capital's transport services. Also promotes walking and cycling initiatives.

Tel: 020 7222 5600
www.tfl.gov.uk

South East Region TUC (SERTUC) includes unions representing over six million working people, and campaigns for a fair deal at work and for social justice at home and abroad for all.

Tel: 020 7467 1220
www.tuc.org.uk/tuc/regions_info_southeast.cfm

London Assembly examines the Mayor's activities, questioning him about his decisions, and investigates other issues of importance to Londoners.

Tel: 020 7983 4000
www.london.gov.uk/assembly/index.jsp

Government Office for London (GOL) represents central government in London and the capital's interests within the government to deliver policies and programmes, to make London a better place.

Tel: 020 7217 3328
www.gos.gov.uk/gol

Greater London Action on Disability (GLAD) is a voluntary organisation which campaigns for the rights of disabled Londoners.

Tel: 020 7022 1890
www.glad.org.uk

Regional Public Health Group – London (RPHG) is the Department of Health's presence in London and works to improve and protect health, tackle inequalities and build public health expertise.

Tel: 020 7217 3192
www.gol.gov.uk/gol/publichealth/?a=42496

London Development Centre supports the improvement of care services in London and helps ensure better outcomes for people with mental health problems, physical or learning disabilities.

Tel: 020 7307 2431
www.londondevelopmentcentre.org

London Health Observatory (LHO) monitors health and healthcare in the capital and supports the Regional Public Health Director and local agencies in tracking health performance and practice.

Tel: 020 7307 2828
www.lho.org.uk

Mayor of London and Greater London Authority (GLA)

The Mayor's role as the executive of the strategic authority for London is to promote economic development and wealth creation, social development, and the improvement of the environment.

Tel: 020 7983 4000
www.london.gov.uk

King's Fund is an independent charitable foundation working for better health, especially in London. It carries out research, policy analysis and development activities.

Tel: 020 7307 2400
www.kingsfund.org.uk

NHS London is responsible for developing plans for improving health and services, making sure local health services are of a high quality and are performing well.

www.london.nhs.uk/aboutus/londonhealthauthorities.htm

Health Link finds new ways to link up communities and the NHS to improve health and health services.

Tel: 020 7254 1582
www.health-link.org.uk